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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

NUMBER 45.

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RIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.
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Marshall, Mo.
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Register, Wm. B. NEWMAN, Receiver,
Ironton, Mo.
J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First
Judicial, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

COURTS:
Circuit Court is held on the
fourth Monday in April and October.
County Court convenes on the
first Monday of March, June, September
and December.
Probate Court is held on the first
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

OFFICERS:
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge county
Court.
CHARLES HART, County Judge, South
District.
E. J. HILL, County Judge, Western Dis-
trict.
J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.
P. W. WHITWORTH, Collector.
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.
FRANZ DINGER, Probate Judge.
D. F. REESE, Treasurer.
W. H. FISHER, Sheriff.
S. P. REYNOLDS, Assessor.
G. W. HULL, Surveyor.
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.
E. H. MCKENZIE, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS:
Mayor, W. T. Gay.
Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.
City Attorney, J. S. Jordan.
City Clerk, W. G. Fitch.
City Treasurer, D. F. Reese.
City Collector, J. L. Baldwin.
City Councilmen—W. R. Edgar, J. N.
Bishop, A. Bagley, J. M. Keel, M. Claybaugh
and J. A. Baldwin.
Fire Committee—J. M. Keel, Jno. Baldwin
and M. Claybaugh.
Health Committee—W. R. Edgar, J. N.
Bishop and A. Bagley.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob. L. WERNER, Rector.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
Benediction at 4 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon
at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School
for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
Mountain Streets, W. H. HORN, Pastor.
Residence: Ironton. Services every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School
9:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon
at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday
evening. All are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill,
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J.
M. ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-
bath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
near Knob street, S. M. STOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the third and
fifth Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School
every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds
and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A.
M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.
M. Y. P. S. C. W., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meet-
ing Wednesday P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PFÄFFER, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. T. H.
LOCKWOOD, pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday
School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4
P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 544, K.
of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d
and 4th Friday evening of each month
at Odd-Fellows Hall.
F. A. AKE, C. O. F.
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of K. S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. THOS. BRAND, N. G.
E. D. AKE, Recording Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows
Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
G. D. MARSH, C. E. R. G. H. DUTY, Secretary.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of
or preceding full moon. F. A. AKE, W. M.
A. P. VANCE, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A.
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month at 7 P. M.
F. AKE, M. E. H. W. R. EDGAR, Secre-
tary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets at
Odd-Fellows Hall every alternate
Wednesday ev'gs. W. M. T. GAY,
D. L. L. A. M. and 7 P. M. Secretary.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays
of each month at 2 P. M.
FRANZ DINGER, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 160, Sons of
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday
evening, each month, and every Tuesday
evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

Pilot Knob.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W.
meets every 2d and 4th Friday
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 153, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MASCHNER, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of
each month. WM. STEFFENS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or
before the full moon. LOUIS PETIT, W. M.
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.
O. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
JNO. DOWNEY, N. G.
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

BELLEVIEW.
MOAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M.,
meets on Saturday night or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
HILL, Secretary.

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known to me." H. A. ACHER, M. D.,
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Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-
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Take Contracts for ROCK AND BRICK WORK, and Guarantee Perfect Sat-
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Give us a call and be convinced.

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HAVE a full line of UNDERTAKING GOODS, of All Classes and Kinds. All
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A FINE NEW HEARSE
of Latest Style, that will be Furnished on Application.

Office One Door North of V. Effinger's; also, at Ebrecht's
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Ironton, Missouri,
DEALER IN

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Drug Store

Just Received, a Large Stock of

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STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Will take Pleasure in Obtaining for You any Medicine, or
Other Article, on Short Notice.

COME AND SEE US

That Boy Jim.

He was the "devil"—that boy, Jim;
Couldn't do anything with him;
Rough and ragged, for mischief ripe,
Running errands, distributing type;
Pelling the neighbors on their heads
With brand new "furniture," "slugs" and
"leads,"
From early morning to evening dim:
He was the "devil"—that boy, Jim!

Editor whaled him—all no good!
Head as hard as a stick of wood;
Just burst out in a loud "Hooryay!"
And went right on in his don't-care way.
But once—when the train was passing by,
And the editor's child was on the track—
O my!

Jim—he rushed with his same don't-care
Right in front of the engine there!

Child was saved, but where was Jim?
With flaming lanterns they looked for him,
While the people trembled and held their
breath—
"Under the engine, crushed to death!"
There, in the dust and grime he lay—
Jim! * * * he had given his life away!
Not much need of their tears for him:
"He was an angel—that boy, Jim!"
—F. L. S. in Atlanta Constitution.

Questions and Answers.

Question 1—By Mrs. C. C. Bell,
Stone Hill, Mo.: "Who first used the
expression, 'Government of the people,
for the people, and by the people'?"

Answer—Abraham Lincoln, at the
laying of the cornerstone of the Gettysburg
monument, referring to the
dead Union soldiers said, "The world
will soon forget what we say here, but
it will never forget what they did
here, when they gave their lives that
government of the people, for the people,
and by the people might not perish
from the earth."

Question 2—By the same person:
"What Vice-President took his oath of
office before the President took his?"

Answer—History shows that General
Washington took the oath of office as
President April 30, 1789. But it also
shows that organization of Congress
took place some days previously.

Now, as the Senate could not orga-
nize until the Vice-President had taken
his seat as President of the Senate, and
as he must first take the oath of office,
it follows that John Adams took his
oath before General Washington took
his.

Question 3—By Miss Edie West-
man, Edge Hill, Mo.: "Did Jephthah
offer his daughter as a burnt sacrifice
to the Lord?"

Answer—Dr. Talmage says he did.
But close logical Biblical thought is
not his best hold. Dr. Talmage is in
the habit of taking one or two drops
of what he calls religious thought,
beating them into bushels of bubbles,
and throwing them in rainbows round
him.

And as to-day the spirit of the age
leads to the discussion of religious mat-
ters in every voice, mode and tense,
except the present indicative active,
and inasmuch as the average mind is
most impressed by what it understands
least, Dr. Talmage is very popular.

But in this case the facts are stub-
born, and are all against Dr. Talmage.

Among the worst crimes charged
against the Canaanites was, that they
made their children pass through the
fire to Moloch.

Now, if Jephthah offered his daugh-
ter a burnt offering he made her pass
through the fire to the Almighty, thus
placing God and Moloch on an equal-
ity. This insult God would never have
forgiven. It would have been an ex-
ample of the worst form of the sin
against the Holy Ghost.

And yet Jephthah gained a place in
God's sight among the notable ones
(Heb. XII 32.) This place he would
never have reached if the crowning
act of his life had been an insult to the
Almighty.

But the blunder of Dr. Talmage is
utterly inexcusable, because the lan-
guage in the case is clear (Judges XII.
34-40). She lamented not her violent
and untimely death, but her unmarried
state. She saw no man.

It may be well to notice all that this
involved. She was her father's only
child. By dooming her to celibacy his
house was blotted out of Israel.

Until prophecy located the Messiah
every woman in Israel hoped to be in
the line of his coming. With this
woman this hope died.

But to come to every day facts. This
was evidently a really good woman.
In the ears of such a one no other
words are sweeter than the word wife,
mother and home. These words she
never heard. Such a woman knows
no sweeter joy than when her child
nestles in her bosom, calls her mother,
and holds its lips up for her to
kiss. This joy she could never know.

This penalty of her father's rash vow
it took her whole lifetime to pay.

As an expositor of Scripture Dr.
Talmage is not inspired. He is only
inflated by the breath of the unthink-
ing mob, and is liable to burst.

Jephthah and his coworkers did
with all their might what God com-
manded, because He commanded it.
They were not sinless. Their history
shows that none of them plowed a
straight furrow. Their passions were
a part of their glory, their sorrow and
their shame. And yet their record is
immortality. So is it ever.

Two more questions remain to be an-
swered.

THOMAS CALAHAN.
Stone Hill, Mo.

Hon. Sam Byrns Declines to Run for Congress.

(De Soto Gazette.)

TO THE HON. SAM BYRNS:—
"We, the undersigned, knowing
your capabilities and merits both as a
statesman and a citizen, and fully en-
dorsing your past public service, do
hereby solicit you to become a candi-
date for the Democratic nomination
for Congress from this, the 13th Con-
gressional District of Missouri, and do
pledge ourselves to use every effort to
secure your nomination and election."
(Signatures omitted.)

DE SOTO, MO., April 24, 1894.

To Messrs. W. H. Walker, W. H. H.
Thomas, H. Hohenthal, Herman
Hamel, J. D. Barth, E. J. Bean, Jno.
A. Tuttle, Ed. T. Everole, E. F.
Donnell, H. F. Byrne, M. C. Har-
ison, Martin Dalton, Robert Wilson,
Edmond Casey, J. B. Boyer, W. R.
Goodykoonitz, H. C. Bell, W. J. Wil-
liams and many others.

GENTLEMEN:—Your numerous signed
"call" upon me to become a candi-
date for Congress in this district has
just been handed to me. I am not un-
mindful of your representative character
and I certainly appreciate the value
of your influence. Above all, I am
made most happy by your expression
of continued confidence.

I have the pleasure of a personal ac-
quaintance with a large majority of
the signers—with many dating back a
quarter of a century. During all that
time I have found you to be loyal
friends, substantial citizens and the
pride of every lover of the principles
of the party of our lifetime affiliation.
You belong to that class in the Demo-
cratic party who enlist in each recur-
ring campaign for the sake of principle,
and when the battle is won "turn
your swords into plow shares" and
pursue the paths of peace, without
asking office or spoils in return.

A request coming from such a source
brings with it double the force of that
which usually attends a miscellaneous
solicitation for one to become a candi-
date, for with you the purpose is not
selfish but patriotic. While I have
been frequently honored by prefer-
ment and have had a full taste of pub-
lic life, it has not "turned my head"
from the life of a private citizen, to
which I am fondly attached and for
which I am so eminently fitted.

This congressional district is one on
which the party can safely rely for the
election of a Democrat. There is no
party emergency demanding a candi-
date of peculiar fitness, or any particu-
lar man.

If we were leading a "forlorn hope,"
I would not hesitate, or if the district
were doubtful and it appeared that I
was the most available candidate, my
duty would be plain: I would gladly go
into the contest.

Such a crisis is not upon us, hence
you will allow me to consult my per-
sonal feelings and private interest.
In so doing, I must decline to become
a candidate. Thanking you again and
again for your goodness to me and
pledging you my enduring friendship,
I am
Your Friend,
SAM BYRNS.

What Government Is.

At the close of a stirring editorial in
favor of government aid for the unem-
ployed, *The Scyllia Enterprise-Sentinel*
says:

The paternalism that can open up
ways and means for thousands to
make a living is more necessary than
the paternalism that puts them into
the calaboose if they don't work when
no work is to be had.

It is just such specious and delusive
arguments as this that foster and de-
velop the present spectacle of thou-
sands of men marching to Washington
to demand money and work. For not
only is this declaration by the "Enter-
prise-Sentinel" not true, but precisely
the reverse is true. The government
which takes upon itself the responsi-
bility of furnishing to the men the
ways and means to make a living is
the government by military and au-
tocracy. The only business on earth
of free government is to build cala-
booses and put men into them who
transgress the rights of other men
and of communities. A common agree-
ment of persons to live close to each
other and endeavor to so barter and ex-
change as to earn an honest livelihood,
with attendant liberty and happiness,
produces an authority for the punish-

ment of those who interfere with the
general good. The calaboose and the
constable are the visible signs of this
authority—the representatives of that
which we call government, but which
is nothing more than an agreement be-
tween the governed to employ a constable
and build a calaboose in order to pre-
serve the personal rights and protect
the property of all. What is the city
government but a contract between a
large number of men, dwelling togeth-
er, to live in peace, compelling those
who violate the contract to pay the
penalty? And to that end policemen
are hired, jails are built, judges are
chosen and punishments prescribed.
That's all there is to it. Government
is only a rule of the people whereby
peace and happiness are maintained
by locking up those who refuse to ob-
serve the compact of peace. To ask
for a rule—a contract—an agreement,
therefore, to provide work for those
who have none, is simply asking non-
sense. Or, if the agreement is person-
ified in the constable and the cala-
boose, the asking of them to find em-
ployment for the people, is something
a trifle more absurd.

When you come to demand of a gov-
ernment that it supply you with the
means of a livelihood the original
agreement is broken, since the only
reason you set up a government was
to enable you to make a living in your
own way, free from all interference by
others, and to secure you in the results
of that labor. In other words, it is
revolution. It is asking that a com-
plete change be made in the relation
which you now occupy toward all your
fellow-citizens; that you shall yield up
your inherent personal right to make
a living in your own way and become
the subject and the slave of the constable
and calaboose. Is that what you
want?

Why are there so many false teach-
ers in this country, and why do they
have such large audiences? Because
there has been so little education in
the science of government—because
men have too long confused the tur-
moil of politics with the social com-
pact. Government in this country
should be better understood, since it
would save the people from a thou-
sand dangerous heresies which attract
them because they glitter.—Jefferson
City Tribune.

Our Professors of Finance.

There is now, as there has always
been, considerable confusion in Wall
street circles over the origin of the
various phenomena that have marked
the decline and fall of property and
market values. One form of this con-
fusion is to be found embodied in the
following remarks from *The Indicator*,
a daily financial newspaper that de-
votes itself to the affairs of Wall street
and the market generally:

The Chronicle continues to play up
on its harp of one string. Since the
Sherman law was repealed gold has
been exported, although *The Chronicle*
predicted it wouldn't be. But it keeps
on explaining to its own satisfaction,
perhaps, if to no one else's. It said
on Saturday: "But why the demand
for exchange is so pressing when our
imports of merchandise are so extreme-
ly small, and the merchandise trade
balance is so considerable, can only be
explained by the state of our money
market produced by the character of
our currency." It is the same old bug-
aboo. Maybe *The Chronicle* will discov-
er after a while that it has bamboozled
itself in this matter as it did on
the theory that Europe has been re-
turning our securities because of
lack of confidence in our currency.
After considering the Union Pacific re-
port, which showed 287,861 shares
held abroad on December 31st, last,
against 201,083 shares the year before,
it says: "There has been a disposition
to believe that Europe had practically
stopped buying our low-priced securi-
ties and was not buying very exten-
sively even of the best grade of share
properties. But here obviously we
have a strong piece of evidence to the
contrary." Yes, we should say so.
But *The Chronicle* all along insisted
that Europe was selling our securities.
How about that?

It is hardly possible that denser ig-
norance on financial subjects can be
found anywhere in the world than
among those writers in the east who
deem it their duty to explain the
course of events since last June. The
remarkable thing about it is that the
results of this ignorance pass muster
in the most respectable publications
and are flourished with as much grav-
ity as if they were the emanations of
profound knowledge and wisdom.

The Indicator's criticism of *The*
Chronicle's jumble is both apt and in-
structive. It sheds a sidelight on the
methods of financial argument and ex-
planation that are in vogue among
those who undertake to teach the pub-
lic. We are surprised that *The Indi-*
cator, which is as active as a bush-
whacker, did not go a little farther
and comment on the wanton absurdity
of the claim put forth by *The Chroni-*
cle and other financial publications
that the banks and the public began to

hoard money last year because they
feared they would be left with a lot
of depreciated currency on their hands.
This exquisitely absurd burlesque of
common sense passes current in finan-
cial circles of the east to this day. It
has overleaped the newspapers and
found its way into the graver periodi-
cals, where deliberation is supposed to
prevail.

Imagine a man drinking a quart of
whisky because he is afraid it will
make him drunk! And yet such a con-
cept would be no more absurd than the
spectacle of banks and capitalists
hoarding currency because they were
afraid it would depreciate on their
hands. We had supposed that this ab-
surdity was invented to deceive the
public and to solidify opinion in favor
of the unconditional repeal of the Sher-
man law, but it seems not. It passes
current among men who are supposed
to be thoughtful, and is put forward
by writers who seem to have some tal-
ent.

It happens, therefore, that hardly a
day passes that we do not see in some
shape or other that the panic of last
year was caused by a fear that our cur-
rency would be depreciated by silver
inflation; that depositors first and then
the banks began to hoard their money
because they feared that it would de-
preciate. The same argument in an-
other form is illuminating. A man
has a valuable horse for sale, and he
has reason to believe that it will be
worth less in the market in a few weeks
or months. So he takes his horse and
hides him away for fear some one will
buy him before his value depreciates.
The neighbors of such a man would
characterize him as a fool. But we
are gravely told, nevertheless, that
the bank depositors and the banks
themselves began to hoard their money
and pay a premium for all the cur-
rency they could get their hands on
because they thought it would soon be-
gin to depreciate.

What wonderful students of econom-
ics they have in the cultivated east! And
what plausible explanations they have
for the phenomena that marked the
government's criminal violation of the
laws of sound finance! But we may be
sure that these delusions are not coun-
tenanced in the back parlors of the
counting houses, where the conspiracy
to demonize silver was hatched.

The argument of inflation and depre-
ciation was thrown to the hack writer
from the windows of these back parlors
by way of a joke, and it was
promptly snapped up. There is but
one sign of inflation that is infallible
and that is a rise in values and prices.
Just as values and prices fall when
there is not enough money to supply
the demand, or when the supply of re-
deemable money is abnormally con-
tracted, so values and prices rise when
there is more than enough money to
supply the demand. When prices fall
below the level of prosperity, it is an
evidence that money, or the money
basis, is increasing in purchasing pow-
er. When prices rise above a healthy
level, it is an evidence that there is
more than enough money in circula-
tion to supply the demand. In one
case money is dear when compared
with the value of commodities; in the
other it is cheap.

There was no sign of inflation when
the Sherman law was increasing the
volume of currency at the rate of \$54-
000,000 a year. On the contrary, prices
were falling gradually when the law
was adopted, they fell with a crash
last June, and they have continued to
fall at a great rate since the law was
repealed.

But the eastern financiers discuss
these later phenomena with dull eyes
and a dizzy head. The relief they
promised as the result of repeal is
farther off than ever.—Atlanta Constitution.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharps-
burg, Pa., says he will not be without
Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-
sumption, Coughs and Colds, that it
cured his wife who was threatened
with Pneumonia after an attack of
"La Grippe," when various other
remedies and several physicians had
done her no good. Robert Barbor, of
Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's
New Discovery has done him more
good than anything he ever used for
Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try
it. Free Trial Bottles at P. R. Crisp's
Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and
\$1.00.

Lime For Sale.

The undersigned has now on hand a
lot of first-class, freshly burned Lime,
which he sells for 25 cents a bushel at
the kiln on the Mace place, south of Ar-
cadia. Any amount can be supplied.
LOUIS MAURICE.

Span of Mules for Sale.

The undersigned will sell cheap, and
on easy terms, a Span of Mules, three
years old, well broken, and in good
condition. Apply to
ADOLF DETTMER,
Ironton, Mo.
April 26, 1894.